

Wellington
Rural District Council.

L. Somerset
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

for the Year 1937,

BY

R. DE VEIL KING,

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

WELLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1937.

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E. A. RICHARDS, ESQ., J.P., C.C.

Chairman of the Public Health Committee—

CAPT. J. WYNDHAM, J.P.

WELLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1937.

Area (in Acres)	37,911
Estimate of Resident Population, mid-year 1937	7,213
No. of Inhabited Houses according to the Rate Books on December 31st, 1937	2,144
Rateable Value—April 1st, 1937	£28,192
Sum represented by a Penny Rate, 31st March, 1937	£127 6 7

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births {	Legitimate 94	43	51	} Birth Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident pop. 13.58
	Illegitimate 4	2	2	
	98	45	53	

Stillbirths—	3	2	1
Rate per 1000 total (live and still) Births	27.02		

Deaths—	107	53	54
Death rate per 1000 of the estimated Resident Pop.	14.83		

Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List):—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 total (live & still) Births.
No. 29. Puerperal Sepsis	} Nil	Nil
No. 30. Other Puerperal Causes		
Total		

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—Total Deaths—2

All Infants per 1000 Live Births 20.40

Legitimate Infants per 1000 legitimate Live Births 21.27

Illegitimate Infants per 1000 illegitimate Live Births Nil

Deaths from—Cancer (all ages)	11
Measles (all ages)	—
Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	—

The rates for the Area may be compared with the rates for England and Wales in the following Table; the local crude death rate has been multiplied by the factor 0.79 supplied by

the Registrar-General, to make this rate strictly comparable with that of England and Wales.

	<i>E.&W. Wellington R.D.</i>	
Live Birth Rate per 1000 population	14.9	13.58
Still Birth Rate per 1000 population	0.60	0.41
Death Rate per 1000 population	12.4	11.71
Infant Mortality rate per 1000 Live Births	58.0	20.40
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births—		
(a) Puerperal Sepsis	0.94	} nil
(b) Other Causes	2.17	
Total	3.11	

INFANT MORTALITY DURING 1937.

Two infants, under the age of one year, died during the year; both were females. The deaths, at the ages of 3 days and 2 months, were due to Prematurity and Whooping Cough respectively.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1937.

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
All Causes	53	54	107
Whooping Cough	—	1	1
Influenza	3	4	7
Respiratory Tuberculosis	—	2	2
Other Tuberculosis	1	—	1
Cancer	4	7	11
Diabetes	1	—	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	4	5	9
Heart Disease	14	14	28
Other Circulatory Disease	2	3	5
Bronchitis	1	—	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	3	1	4
Peptic Ulcer	—	1	1
Disease of Liver	—	1	1
Other Digestive Disease	2	—	2
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	3	—	3
Premature Birth	—	1	1
Senility	4	4	8
Suicide	3	—	3
Other Violence	2	3	5
Other Defined Disease	6	7	13

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

The Hospitals, Clinics, Treatment Centres, etc., available for the area were fully described in the Report for 1931. No changes have been made since then.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

A general Survey of the Water Supplies of the area is to be found in the Report for 1933. Particulars of all completed schemes and of proposed schemes for additional water supplies during 1937 are as follows:—

MILVERTON.—A new 6in. trunk main is being laid between the Reservoir, Springrove and Buttsway, and a new 3in. main between Buttsway, High Street and Wood Street, to improve the pressure and fire protection in the higher parts of the town.

SAMPFORD ARUNDEL.—The Scheme of supplying White Ball and Holywell Lake from a spring near Sampford Point has been temporarily deferred. A new scheme is being investigated to deal with Sampford Moor and Sampford Arundel from the old source, with a separate supply to Holywell Lake from a roadside spring, the water to be lifted by water power to the village.

FITZHEAD.—The scheme to supply the village from springs at Cotcombe has been abandoned but a new scheme is under consideration to obtain a supply from the Taunton Rural District Council's proposed mains at Halse.

LANGLEY.—A scheme to supply this hamlet with water pumped by electricity from the old source is prepared and under consideration.

BRADFORD AND WEST BUCKLAND.—The laying of mains to supply these parishes from the Taunton Corporation Water Undertakings is proceeding.

During the year, a good deal of attention has been paid to the quality of Public Water Supplies in the District. It is satisfactory to report that samples of the piped public water supplies were in all cases satisfactory on analysis, but that public supplies from village pumps, etc., were not in all cases satisfactory. The water from 5 village pumps or standpipes and nine public wells were classified as:—Unfit for drinking 4, very unsatisfactory 2, not of a high degree of purity 2, not quite satisfactory 6. At the end of the year action was being taken to remedy the unsatisfactory state of these water supplies by

repairing, cleansing and chlorinating the wells, with the result that where a repeat sample had been taken, the analytical results have in many cases been satisfactory.

Drainage and Sewerage.

A report of Sewage Disposal Works in the area will be found in the Report for 1933. During the year, the schemes for the sewerage and sewage disposal works for Langley and Holywell Lake, mentioned in the Report for 1935, are materialising. Land is being purchased for the site of the works at Holywell Lake; for Langley a scheme is being considered for new sewers to connect to the disposal works at Plain Pond in the parish of Wiveliscombe Within.

Public Cleansing.

This was reported on in 1935. No changes have occurred since then.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following tabular statement is furnished by the Council's Sanitary Inspector under Art. 27 (18) of the Sanitary Officers Regulations, 1935:—

Nature and number of Inspections during the year:—

Dwelling-houses	.....	.....	.....	191
Dwelling-houses re-inspected	.....	.....	.....	101
Slaughter-houses	.....	.....	.....	98
Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	18
Disinfections for Infectious Diseases	.....	.....	.....	9
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	.....	.....	.....	35
Miscellaneous Nuisances	.....	.....	.....	97

Number of Notices served during the year:—

Informal Notices	.....	.....	.....	21
Statutory Notices	.....	.....	.....	2

SHOPS.—Under the provisions of Sec. 13 (3) of the Shops Act, 1934, relating to ventilation and temperature of shops and to sanitary conveniences, no inspections were made.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.—No action has been found necessary to be taken under Sect. 101 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.—There is a public Swimming Bath in Wiveliscombe. It is fed from spring water at Withycombe and Coate. The water from these springs proved on

analysis to be markedly contaminated, so that it has to be chlorinated before entering the swimming bath. An analysis of the water from the swimming bath, despite chlorination of the source of water, showed the presence of B.Coli in large numbers, and it is evident that sufficient chlorine had not been added to effect the sterilisation required. This matter is receiving attention.

SCHOOLS.—The sanitary condition and water supply of schools in the area are satisfactory. The Medical Officer of Health is not also the School Medical Officer, but he visits the schools and inspects the scholars and excludes those who have been in contact with such Infectious Diseases as Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria. He is notified by the school teachers of cases of Infectious Diseases occurring in their schools and thus there is complete co-operation in limiting the spread of Infectious Diseases.

HOUSING.

The particulars given below are in the form required annually by the Minister of Health:—

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—*

(1) (a)	Total number of Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	.....	.....	.....	191
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose				232
(2) (a)	Number of Dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	.....	.....	.....	163
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose				188
(3)	Number of Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	.....	.....	.....	135
(4)	Number of Dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	.....	.....	.....	28

2. *Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:—*

Number of defective Dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	23
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3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—*

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 16

(2) Number of Dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:

(a) By Owners 15

(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners —

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 9

(2) Number of Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

(a) By Owners 9

(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners —

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 4

(2) Number of Dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 1

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made —

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit —

4. *Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding:—*

(a) (1) Number of Dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year 40

(2) Number of families dwelling therein 44

(3) Number of persons dwelling therein 239

(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	4
(c)	(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	2
	(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	16
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which Dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	—
(e)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	—

Number of New Houses erected during the year:—

(1)	By Local Authority	
	With State Assistance	
	(a) Rehousing under Housing Act, 1936	—
	(b) Overcrowding	—
	(c) Other	—
	Without State Assistance	
(2)	By other bodies or persons	
	(a) With State assistance	—
	(b) Without State assistance	8

The position, with regard to the number of Dwelling-houses built or in course of erection by the Council up to December 31st, 1937, is as follows:—

Under 1890 Act	14
„ 1919 Act	16
„ 1924 Act	122
„ 1936 Act	—
Total	152

and in course of crection under the 1936 Act 30 dwellings
(*i.e.* 26 houses and 4 flats, at Milverton).

HOUSING ACT, 1936.—During 1937, the Inspection of the district continued for the purposes of Slum Clearance under Part III Sect. 25 of the Act, and under Part II Sects. 9 and 11 dealing respectively with repair and demolition of insanitary houses.

The following table summarises the work done under Sects. 11 and 25 of the Act, and certain of the details.

WELLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

SLUM CLEARANCE.

HOUSING ACT, 1936. SEC. 25.

Result of Min. of Health Inquiries.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Name of Order.</i>	<i>No. of Houses.</i>		<i>Population.</i>		<i>No. of Houses</i>	
		<i>Confirmed.</i>	<i>Not confirmed.</i>	<i>Confirmed.</i>	<i>Not confirmed.</i>	<i>Confirmed.</i>	<i>Not confirmed.</i>
Bradford	Wheadons	3	8	—	3 (Sec. 11)		
	Ford	2	—	2			
	Jeanes	2	8	—	2 (Sec. 11)		
Chipstable	Village	9	26	8	1		
	Biballs Hill	2	3	2			
Fitzhead	Higher	3	9	3			
	Village No. 1	2	2	2			
	Village No. 2	3	11	—	3 (Sec. 11)		
	Shute	4	8	4			
	Church	2	7	2			
	Halls	2	11	—	2 (Sec. 11)		
	Chicks	2	9	2			
Langford Budville	Reynolds	2	4	2			
	Keepers	2	13	—	2 (Sec. 11)		
	Cloads	2	10	—	2 (Sec. 11)		
	Hill View	3	8	—	3 (Sec. 11)		
Milverton	Sand Street	2	5	—	2 (Sec. 11)		
	Fore Street No. 1	4	9	4			
	„ No. 2	2	1	2			
	Church Street	2	5	2			
	Wood Street	2	4	2			
	Tanners Square	3	9	3			
	Silver Street	3	8	3			
	High Street	7	20	6	1		
	Burgage	2	9	2			
	Houndsmoor	2	6	2			
Nynehead	Crosslands	3	18	3			
	Haywood	3	14	3			
	Old Vicarage	2	7	—	2 (Sec. 11)		
Oake	*Palmers	4	13	4			
	Hill View & Anchor	5	13	3	2 (Sec. 11)		
	Chilley Green	2	12	2			
	Hillcommon No. 1	2	4	2			
	„ No. 2	2	10	2			
	Harris's	2	7	2			
	Cox's	2	8	2			
	Four Chimneys	2	4	2			
Sampford Arundel	Village No. 1	2	6	2			
	„ No. 2	2	6	2			
	Sampford Moor	2	5	2			
Stawley	Haywood	2	5	2			
	Kittisford No. 1	2	9	2			
	„ No. 2	2	8	2			

SLUM CLEARANCE *cont'd,**Result of Min. of Health Inquiries.*
No. of Houses

		<i>No. of Houses.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>	<i>Confirmed.</i>	<i>Not Confirmed.</i>
Wellington Without	Holywell Lake	4	18	4	
	Bagley Green	4	12	4	
	Cat and Fiddle	2	12	2	
West Buckland	Blackmoor No. 1	2	6	2	
	„ No. 2	3	5	—	3 (Sec. 11)
	*Calways	2	6	—	2 (Sec. 11)
	Coburg	2	5	2	
	Orchard Gardens	2	8	2	
	Park	2	2	2	
	Perry Green	2	9	—	2 (Sec. 11)
	Piccadilly	5	10	5	
	Pound	2	9	2	
Wiveliscombe	Style, etc. No. 1	6	21	6	
	„ No. 2	4	6	4	
	Russells	3	6	2	1 (Sec. 11)
	North Street	4	15	4	
	West Street	5	18	5	
	Rotten Row No. 1	3	18	3	
	„ No. 2	2	1	—	2 (Sec. 11)
	Golden Hill No. 1	5	31	5	
	„ No. 2	2	4	2	
Wiveliscombe Without	Ford	2	14	2	
	Langley	2	4	2	
	Croford	6	26	6	
	Emborough	4	13	4	
		195	631	160	35

* Pending confirmation.

To 31st December, 1937.

HOUSING ACT, 1936.**SECTION 11.***Undertakings given by Owners.*

	No. of Houses.	Population.	Not to use for human habitation.	To render house fit.	Demolition orders made.
Bathealton	2	2	1	1	—
Bradford	2	12	—	2	—
Fitzhead	5	22	1	4	—
Langford Budville	1	6	1	—	—
Milverton	12	40	6	3	3
Nynehead	2	4	1	1	—
Oake	5	17	3	1	1
Stawley	5	13	—	2	3
Wiveliscombe ...	9	—	8	1	—
	43	116	21	15	7

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACTS, 1926/1931 (Amended by the Housing Act, 1935).

These Acts were passed as an attempt to solve the difficulty of the cost of bringing the old and insanitary cottages of rural workers up to modern standards. Applications for grants under the Acts have recently increased, largely due to the work of Slum Clearance under the Housing Act, 1936. The works contemplated under the Acts are structural alteration, repair, additions, provision of water supply, drainage, sanitary conveniences or similar works, but not works of ordinary repair or upkeep except so far as they are incidental to work which may be assisted. Grants under this Act may be obtained from the County Council up to two-thirds of the cost of the works, subject to a maximum grant of £100 a house. To qualify for grant:—

- (1) The house must be in all respects fit for human habitation on completion of the works.
- (2) The cost of the works must not be less than £50 a house.
- (3) The value of the cottage when the work is finished must not exceed £400.
- (4) For the next 20 years the cottage must be occupied by an agricultural worker or person of the same economic condition and the rent must not exceed the normal agricultural rent of the district, increased by 4 % on the owners share of the cost. The owner can free himself from condition (4) at any time by repaying the grant. If he cannot raise his share of the cost of the works the Local Authority may lend him the money.

During the year, the owners of 14 cottages have applied for and obtained grants from the County Council, and works to them are either commenced or about to be put in hand. The estimated cost, including architects fees and contingencies, of reconditioning these 14 cottages is £3,709 or approximately £265 per cottage. In addition to the above, schemes are being prepared for 3 more cottages, which had also been represented under Sect. 11 of the Housing Act, 1936; and as a result of Clearance Area Inquiries 9 cottages were referred back for the owners, who had given the necessary undertaking to apply for grants under the Rural Works Acts, and two other cottages were referred back for a similar application on account of their historic interest.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.—The usual routine work with regard to safeguarding the milk supply has been carried out. This includes the inspection of farms and dairies, the taking of samples of milk for bacterial content and for tubercle bacilli, the administration of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, and the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936. No legal action was taken during the year, but the pasteurised milk from one producer was stopped (by informal action) for one week while investigations were proceeding at the County Laboratory, on account of an outbreak of vomiting amongst school children who had partaken of the milk. The analysis of the milk in question showed no definite cause for the outbreak of vomiting, it lasted one day and no further outbreak occurred when this producers' milk was again supplied to the schools.

Seventy-six samples of milk were taken during the year (against 60 the year before) for bacteriological examination by the County Analyst, as follows:—

<i>Designation.</i>	<i>No. of Samples taken.</i>	<i>No. found Satisfactory.</i>	<i>No. found Unsatisfactory</i>
Tuberculin Tested	18	13	5
Accredited	45	32	13
Pasteurised	4	3	1
Examined for Tubercle Bacilli	9	9	—
Totals	76	57	19

That 25 % of the samples taken should prove to be unsatisfactory shows the importance of inspecting milk producing premises at frequent intervals, and as there are at least 177 producers on the Register, the work of inspection takes up, or should take up, a very large portion of the Sanitary Inspector's time.

Meat Supply.—There are eight licensed slaughter-houses in the district and 98 visits were made to them. The slaughter-houses are generally well maintained. All meat surrendered as unfit for human consumption was destroyed in the presence of the Sanitary Inspector. The information in the following table is in the form required by the Ministry of Health.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows.</i>	<i>Cows.</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs.</i>
Number killed (if known).....	—	—	—	—	—
Number Inspected	391	18	—	97	268
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis.</i>					
Whole Carcases condemned	1 (504 lb)	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis	0.255	—	—	—	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>					
Whole Carcases condemned	2 { lbs. 710 672	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned		—	—	—	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.51	—	—	—	0.37

Bakehouses.—There are ten in the district and 18 inspections were made to them. No contraventions were observed.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (4)
Factories	10	—	—
(Including Factory Laundries)			
Workshops	19	—	—
(Including Workshop Laundries)			
Workplaces	2	—	—
(Other than Outworkers' premises)			
Total	31	—	—

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:				
Want of cleanliness	7	7	0	0
Want of ventilation	0	0	0	0
Overcrowding	0	0	0	0
Want of drainage of floors	0	0	0	0
Other nuisances	0	0	0	0
Sanitary accommodation				
Insufficient, unsuitable, or defective, not separate for sexes	1	1	0	0
Offences under the Factory & Workshop Acts:				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (S. 101)	0	0	0	0
Other offences	0	0	0	0
Total	8	8	0	0

No action was necessary to be taken with regard to smoke abatement and there are no offensive trades.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

There were only 9 notifications during the year for Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis. Three were for Pneumonia, five for Scarlet Fever, and one for Diphtheria. Three of the cases of Scarlet Fever occurred in Sampford Arundel parish, one case in Ashbrittle and one in Wellington Without. The Diphtheria case occurred in a child living in Wiveliscombe Without who had attended a party of children living in other districts.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Six new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and one Non-respiratory, were notified during the year. There were three deaths from the disease, two of pulmonary Tuberculosis, both females, aged 27 and 44 years respectively, and one male non-respiratory case aged 62. Two of these cases had not been notified during life, though this is the statutory duty of the attending medical practitioner to do so.

The Tuberculosis Register at the end of the year showed that there were 39 male cases and 38 female cases of Tuberculosis residing within the district.

No action had to be taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

As the district is one of the constituent authorities forming the Taunton and District Joint Isolation Hospital Board, the Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent and his summary of cases treated in the Hospital are appended herewith:—

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR 1937.

A detailed summary of the cases treated at the Isolation Hospital during 1937 is appended. This does not represent the Board's total responsibility, for owing to building operations during the year, a number of patients had to be evacuated and by special arrangement a number admitted from the Board's area to Shepton Mallet Isolation Hospital. The transfer of 3 cases of Scarlet Fever and 4 cases of Diphtheria took place on April 22nd and from that date to November 15th the number of admissions to Shepton Mallet Isolation Hospital from the Board's area was 31, the cases being Scarlet Fever 15, Diphtheria 14, Enteric Fever 1, and Ophthalmia Neonatorum 1, making a total of 38 cases treated there and representing 1595 patient days. In addition, 3 cases of Scarlet Fever, representing 63 patient days, also from the Board's area, were admitted to Axbridge Isolation Hospital owing to lack of accommodation at Shepton Mallet. The Board's arrangement worked very smoothly with the Hospital Authorities concerned and it was fortunate that the Board's new Motor Ambulance made the transport of patients comfortable and without incident over such a large mileage to the Hospitals and on discharge, back to the patients' homes. The Board were able to loan some of the nurses for duty at Shepton Mallet.

The extensions to the Hospital and administration block had not been completed by the end of the year. The scheme when complete will provide for an extension to No. 1 Pavilion for eight beds, a cubicle block of 10 cubicles and conterminous with it, a block of 3 beds for Puerperal Pyrexia cases at the North end, and an operation theatre with sterilising room at the south end. Another block of new buildings consists of an up-to-date Laundry, Boiler-house, Steam Disinfector, Mortuary and Garage. A Porter's Lodge has been built and large extensions made to the Administration Block, consisting of 17 single bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, nurses' dining room and sitting room, common room for the domestic staff and new domestic offices. The old domestic offices have been converted into an administration office and Dispensary. A large amount of work is also being done to renovate the old portions of the Hospital and in making good roads and paths.

It is satisfactory to report that out of the 91 admissions, i.e., 57 to Taunton Isolation Hospital, 31 to Shepton Mallet and 3 to Axbridge Isolation Hospitals, there were no deaths.

The Matron and her staff have, as usual, carried out their duties most efficiently and it was entirely due to the organising ability of the Matron, through whom admissions to other Hospitals had to be arranged, that this work was done with the least amount of trouble to all concerned.

TAUNTON AND DISTRICT JOINT ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

SUMMARY of CASES treated in the Isolation Hospital during the TWELVE months ended 31st December, 1937.

Constituent and Other Authorities.	In Hospital, 1st January, 1937	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Total treated.	Total Patient Days.	Remaining in Hospital, 31st Dec., 1937.	Analysis of Diseases Admitted.			
								Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Tonsillitis Negative Diphtheria	Enteric Fever.
Taunton M.B.	3	37	24	—	40	1372	16	17	15	5	—
Taunton R.D.	1	7	6	—	8	126	2	1	3	2	1
Wellington U.D.	—	7	4	—	7	225	3	7	—	—	—
Wellington R.D.	—	3	1	—	3	131	2	2	1	—	—
Dulverton R.D.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bridgwater	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(South) R.D.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Authorities	—	3	2	—	3	242	1	—	3	—	—
Totals	4	57	37	—	61	2096	24	27	22	7	1

